THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1052.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

By the several late Arrivals,

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [20t]

At the sign of the

SPREAD EAGLE,

In Chillicothe.

THE subscriber having furnished his new house, which contains comfortable lodging and private rooms, his cellar well stored with liquors of various kinds, his stable well furnished with separate stalls, plentifully stored with good timothy hay, corn and oats, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generelly, that his constant care will be to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom, in the most agreeable manner. He flatters himself that from his means of accommodation, and due attention to those who call on him, their situation will be as agreeable with him as in any other public house in town.

WILLIAM LAMB.

Sept. 27, 1802. [12w6w.]

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres of

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Alexander Stuart*, dec. late of this county, are desired to come forward with them immediately, as we are about to pay up the balance of said estate to the legatees entitled thereto. As a similar notice has been once before given, this will be plead in bar to any claim that may appear after the money is out of our hands, the said legatees being residents of Great-Britain.

ALEXANDER TRENT, WILLIAM POWELL, } Ex'rs.

Cumberland, Oct. 26, 1802. 8w‡

For sale by the Subscriber,

YORKSHIRE Cloths, by the bale.

Coloured Plains, do.

Halfthicks, do.

Napp'd Cottons, do.

Coatings, do.

Blankets, by the bale or piece.

Fine double mill'd drab Cloth, from 12s. to 15s. per yard.

ALSO,

Jamaica Sugar, of the first quality, by the hhd. or barrel.

Antigua Rum, by the hhd.

Coffee, by the bag.

Wm. Wiseham.

November 3, 1802. [6w.]

THE sale of the tract of land in Surry county, about eight miles below Cabin Point on James River, which was advertised in this paper, to take place on the 28th of September last, under a decree of the court of the said county, having been prevented by the inability of the commissioners to attend, the said

Tract of Land,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public sale, at the court house of the said county, on Tuesday the twenty third day of this present month (November) if fair, otherwise, the next fair day. It contains by estimation 590 acres; is known by the name of Selby, and is the property of Mr. Richard Yarborough. A credit of nine months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond to carry interest from the date thereof, and approved security.

The Commissioners.

November 1, 1802. [6t]

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock,

AND FOR

Cirtificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. tawtf

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all resonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

J. & J. Fackler,

Inform their friends and the public that they have just received a neat and general assortment of well chosen

GOODS,

Suiting the approaching season;

7-8 & 4-4 IRISH LINEN,

Remarkably cheap.

Richmond, October 28, 1802. (2ms)

Run-away

FROM my Quarter near the Fluvanna River, about nine miles above Lynchburg, in Bedford county, a Negro Man, aged about 20 years; he is short in stature, and rather bulky for his heigth; yellow complexion, large bold looking eyes, though somewhat of a pleasing countenance; his visage is rather thin: he went off clothed as working Negroes generally are—His name is KEMP. Adequate satisfaction will be made the person who returns him to me, or contrives so that I get him again.

HENRY L. DAVIS.

October 29, 1802. 3w.

Eagle-Tavern

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter casks of genuine old

Port Wine,

Is this day landing, and will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 2d Nov. 1802. [t f]

Land for Sale.

THAT well known Tract called WEST-POINT, situate in the lower end of King William county, and bounded by York, Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers, containing nearly 3000 acres.

To be minute in delineating the many and great natural advantages attached to this land, would be superfluous, as strangers would view it before they purchase; and those who are acquainted with it, want no further information. It may not however be improper to say, that as to fertility of soil, benefit of navigation, and the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl, it is not exceeded by any tract of land in Virginia. This land will be disposed of by Public Sale at West-Point, on Wednesday, the first day of next December, in lots, of from three to four hundred acres, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase money paid down, one third in eighteen months, and the balance in one year after the expiration of the said eighteen months; and the payments to be secured by bond and a deed of trust on the land, with interest from the day of sale.

A clear and indefeasible title will be made to the purchasers by the subscribers, who have authorized Mr. *Patrick Hendren* to attend the sale and make conveyances.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, *Alexandria.*

CHARLES CARTER, *Shirley.*

October 18th, 1802. [1rstDec.]

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

Will be Sold,

To the highest bidder, at Major William M'Craw's, in Halifax county, on Friday the 26th day of November ensuing, the

Tract of Land,

On which he lives,

CONTAINING four hundred acres by an old survey; the land lies on Dan River, about one mile above Irvine's Ferry, about one hundred acres of low grounds of prime quality, the high land is esteemed of equal quality to any on the river in the same neighborhood. The plantation is in good repair and will answer well to employ about six labourers. At the same time and place, will be sold, five likely NEGROES. The terms of sale will be, one half to be paid in cash and the balance in twelve months. The most undoubted security will be required for the last payment. The sale will be made by the subscriber, as a trustee between the said William M'Craw of the one part, and John B. Scott and George Carrington of the other.

BERRYMAN GREEN.

October 10, 1802. tf

THIRD NOTICE

In the case of DANIEL MORGAN

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Daniel Morgan, late merchant of the Town of Falmouth, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the eleventh, and on Wednesday the twentieth days of October; and on Friday the nineteenth of November next, at the commissioners office, held in the auditor's old office, near the falling garden, in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,

Secretary to the commissioners.

Richmond Oct. 7, 1802. 119thN

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, agreeable to the last will and testament of Col. *Benjamin Temple*, dec. that valuable and well known

Tract of Land,

IN Hanover county, called *Garland's Neck*, lying on Pamunkey river, two miles from the courthouse, and twenty-four from the city of Richmond. This tract contains about 800 acres—its fertility is equal if not superior to any tract in the county. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, with out houses—good peach and apple orchards. There is also attached to the land an excellent two story store-house, and a large and commodious Granary at Littlepage's bridge. There are about 60 bushels of wheat sown on the plantation. The terms of sale will be twelve monhts credit for one half the purchase money, and two years credit for the other half. Bond and approved security will be required with a deed of trust on the land to secure the payment. Possession will be given by the first of January.

Will be sold at the same time and place the crop of Corn, Wheat, Fodder, &c. and about 4000 weight of Pork.

W. TEMPLE,

Executor of B. Temple.

November 8th, 1802. 12awtdf.

Bank Notes lost.

I am advised that on the 20th September last, two Bank Notes were inclosed to me and put into the post-office at Alexandria, which have not come to hand. A liberal reward will be given for the Notes on delivery to Mr. John McKinney at Alexandria, or to myself. Any information that may be communicated to either of us, leading to a discovery of the notes, will be thankfully received.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Washington Branch Bank, No. 4087, 100 dollars, dated 16th Feb. 1802.

North America, No 2382, (c) 10 40 dollars, dated 23d July, 1800.

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1802. 3w

FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill-stones

From 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 8 inches.

Apply to

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son, *Baltimore*, or to

Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, October 21, 1802. 8w

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,

At Amherst court house, by public auction, for ready money, on the third Monday in December next, being court day, in virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross, complainant, against John Old, defendant.

2 Tracts of Land,

In said county, belonging to said Old;

THE one containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less; the other, five acres, containing a valuable mine of Iron-Ore. Also all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid or either of them. The decree of the court and the mortgage will be produced at the sale, for the satisfaction of the purchasers. The said land was advertised in September last, and the sale postponed, as only one of the commissioners could conveniently attend on that day, but will certainly be sold at the time and place above mentioned.

DAVID S. GARLAND, GEORGE DILLARD, JOHN CHRISTIAN, } *Commissioners*

☞ The sale of the above property was, by mistake, advertised in several numbers of this paper to take place on the 21st of Nov. next. The sale will be (as above) on the 3d Monday in December next.

Fall Goods.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

PER the Octavia from London, a very handsome assortment; which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

Richmond, October 12, 1802. 2ms

☞ Subscriptions to the *New-York Herald* are received at the Office of the *Virginia Gazette*.

Kentucky Lands for sale.

TO be sold at public auction, on Thursday the 30th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

5320 acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky, belonging to the estate of the late *Andrew Ronald*, deceased—viz.

2480 acres, lying on Big Barren River;

1000 acres on Green River, on the mouth of the Big Barren;

1840 acres on the head branches of the South East forks of Skeggs Beaver Creek.

5320 acres, issued in four patents to Chs. Dabney of Hanover county, the 2d Oct. 1786, and purchased of him by the late Andrew Ronald—the whole recorded in the court of appeals, in the state of Kentucky, the 22d June, 1796, as by a certificate of Thomas Todd, esq. clerk of said court.

The terms of payment will be, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in 6 months from the day of sale, one fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth payable in 18 months, and one fourth payable in two years, with bond and approved security—the bonds to bear interest from the date.

William Wiseham,

Executor to the estate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1802. tdf.

SALE.

TO be sold on Friday the 26th instant, at French-Hay in Hanover, the crops of Wheat, Corn and Fodder made on the place, with Stock of every kind, Household and Kitchen Furniture, elegant and valuable. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required by PETER NELSON.

November 9th, 1802. 4t‡

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
2000	do	of	7	7000
2458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees, & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherret, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 27, 1800.

A constant supply of

CASTINGS,

For sale by the ton, by

GOODSON & TALIAFERRO,

On the Cross-street leading to Shockoe Warehouse.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

[No. V]

It was asserted some time ago by Duane that there were 4000 subscribers to the Aurora. A good deal has since appeared to provoke him to prove the fact. He has never attempted it. But his vanity has brought out the truth, or something which will enable us to guess at it.

In a long letter which Duane wrote to the editor of the Bee, he has left it to be inferred that when he obtained the management of the Aurora, there were only 700 subscribers. If both his tales are true, he has gained 3300 subscribers. If so, we must believe that almost all of them are inhabitants of the Moon. It must appear improbable that there should be upon this Planet 4000 persons, all of them so well fitted for the lunary regions, all possessing the will and the means to promote the principles of Duane, and the circulation of the Aurora.

In all countries there are knaves, fools, enthusiasts, bigots and madmen. That some or all of these exist in this country, is to be inferred from the existence of such a paper as the Aurora. That some of the first class exist, is ascertained by the countenance and patronage which are bestowed on the high priest of infamy, the self-styled organ of the public will, and the self-same William Duane, who paraded the streets of Calcutta, in the East Indies, upon a pole, which was carried by four Coolies and who stands foremast and highest in every thing which is impudent, wicked and detestable. And yet with so many destructive and abominable truths, ascertained to the utmost point of demonstration, this sinner of all hues is the right-hand man, the counsellor, the confidant, the all in all with Thomas Jefferson! Does Mr. Jefferson suppose that by this connection, he will be able to give Duane respectability? If so, he is mistaken. Virtue, merit and fame may all sink into the arms of vice; but a character notoriously vicious and infamous, will not, cannot, long be countenanced or in any way patronized by virtuous men.

Duane says, that even in the time of Mr. Bache, there were many persons who were ashamed to suffer their names to appear upon the list of the Aurora, and obtained the paper by stealth or indirect means. If so, they must have plunged most rapidly into vice, if they dare now to suffer their names to appear openly. Mr. Bache, in every sense of the word, was a gentleman, except as for his engagements compelled him to yield to the influence of those demoralizers who hovered round him; he was calculated by temper, by manners, and by education, to have been an ornament to society; and if fate had directed him to any other engagements except those which he pursued, Bache must and would have been a pre-eminent character. He might yet have lived, and America would have stood up and said, Lo! this is my son. And indeed so much is the writer of this impressed with the belief, so much does he think that Bache, in every sense of the word, was out of his proper place, that if he had lived, he would have extricated himself from the banditti by whom he saw, he could not help seeing, himself surrounded. Yes, Bache had committed errors—he saw them, he felt them, he alone was the victim; his fortune was sunk in an erroneous pursuit, his credit was injured; he was, as it were, in the arms and at the mercy of wicked men. The contrast between what he was, and what he ought and might have been, was too great; sensibility could not resist the shock; he sunk, sickened and died. And upon these ruins have risen the celebrated William Duane, who takes care to let the world know that it is so.

Behold the contrast! Shall I repeat the harsh epithets which belong to the latter? Shall I search through all the lexicographical authorities for others? But there is no search, there is nothing in our vocabulary, there is nothing in language, or in terms, which can be made to answer the heigth, the depth, the extent, the superlative pre-eminence of that character which is in my eye. Language is deficient; it wants aid, and it is supplied by the word *Duanism*.

LUCIUS.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

The following is my answer to a letter which lately appeared in your paper signed "A Countryman"

Genghis Khan was the founder of the Mogul empire, which embraced that country which we call the East Indies. He was not only a great conqueror, but an inhuman, cruel tyrant. His original name was Temujin; his situation was humble, and he was, while he bore this name, often exposed to reproach, ridicule and insult. Upon some occasion of this sort, the people of a town treated him with peculiar scorn, which he not only remembered after he became powerful, but revenged some time afterwards, in a most barbarous manner. Those who wish to know more, must read the history itself.

Collot d'Herbois was, in the days of Robespierre, one of the rulers and most sanguinary tyrants of France. Long before the revolution, he had appeared upon the stage at Lyons, which is one of the largest cities in France, as an actor. He performed so badly that the people hissed him from the stage. After he became a man of power, he remembered the former insult, went to Lyons with a guillotine, and there took revenge upon those who had hissed him by cutting off their heads.

Duane, from all accounts, appears to be no better than either of these. If the caprice of fortune, or the madness of the times, should bring him into power, he would not fail to treat some of the Philadelphians in the same way. They had better look about them in time. The Devil is always busy. *Democracy is organized, or rather Duanized.*

LUCIUS.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

TO JAMES CHEETHAM, EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

SIR,

With the greatest reluctance I come forward to address a person, whose name is not attached to any thing virtuous and honorable, or connected with genius or talent, but which is notorious for infamy and celebrated for the most scurrilous abuses which conveys to every American the idea of hardened profligacy, of audacious impudence; in short, of every species of vice and crime that the human imagination can conceive. The patronage which a few gentlemen, in order to promote their own ends, afford to you, is the only apology which any mortal can offer to the public, for insulting them with the odious name of *James Cheetham*.

I shall therefore regard you at present, as having from the Clinton family a passport of respect, such as may entitle you to receive and to answer a few questions that I shall put to you, without either degrading myself, or injuring the feelings of the subscribers to the Virginia Gazette.

You assert that I am, next to Callender, the vilest of all wretches, and the most abandoned of all sinners. Pray in what respect? Mention some facts or actions of my life to confirm your assertions.

You declare that I am an Atheist.—Please to condescend upon some sentiments that I have expressed in the trifles which I have written, that will warrant such an assertion.

Having done this, you will oblige me also, by giving candid answers to the following questions respecting yourself, as by proving the rectitude of your own life in any respect, you will add considerably to the degree of belief that will be given to your charges against me.

1st. Was or was not your father hung for horse stealing at Lancaster in England, or was it some other person of the same name, a stranger or a relation of yours?

2d. Did not your brother Benjamin apply to John Douglass of Corlars Hook a few months since, and demand from him a certificate that your father was not hung? Did the same John Douglass decline or give a certificate? If he gave one, produce it.

3d. Was you carried aboard the ship in which you embarked from Liverpool, as a chest of dry goods; or did you walk on deck boldly, and pay your passage?

4th. After your father's death, did you change your name from *Cheetman* to *Cheetham*; or was your name always Cheetham?

5th. Soon after your arrival in New-York, were you and your brothers publicly taken before the sitting magistrate on a charge of breaking people's doors, or was it a malicious report that was propagated against you?

6th. Was your brother Benjamin once since his arrival obliged to find bail, on an accusation preferred against him for setting fire to his neighbour's house; or was there only a false rumor to that purpose?

7th. Dare you deny that you forged a letter in my name in the Narrative which you and Denniston published against Col. Burr?

8th. Dare you deny that you requested Mr. George Baron to propagate a malicious slander against Colonel Burr, informing him at the same time that it would assist your cause?

9th. Have you any conception of the persons who stole Brouson's letters? What punishment is due to letter stealing?—Ought letter breakers to be hung, flogged at a cart's tail like Billy Dunn, set astride on a pole like the Calcutta organ, or paraded through the streets as your brother John was at Manchester, or what punishment would you devise for such a crime?

10. When you dined with Mr. Jefferson last winter, did you acquaint him that you was the purest patriot and most innocent man alive? Did you tell him that your father was never hung; that you yourself never committed treason or sedition; that you never was under the necessity of being concealed for days and nights together in an old chest; that you never was arrested for breaking people's doors in New-York; that none of your brothers were ever bailed on a suspicion of setting fire to houses; and moreover, that you never stole letters?

JOHN WOOD.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. DAVIS,

THERE were published in your last paper a great variety of documents which related to a calumnious accusation which had been brought against Mr. John Rutledge at Rhode Island. I find that Mr. Rutledge has had the good fortune, very fully to acquit himself. As you have been cautious in designating the person who appears to be guilty, I shall follow your example. I turn now with surprise to the Argus, which is printed in this city by Mr. Samuel Pleasants. He has taken notice of the same subject, and has thought proper to impose upon his readers, by publishing the following:

"We have published the forged Letters signed Nicholas Geffory, said to have been written by the Hon. John Rutledge *verbatim et literatim* from the Rhode-Island Republican. Much has been said and much yet remains to be said on the subject of these letters. The attempt to impose upon our Chief Magistrate must meet with the execration of every liberal minded man. Indignant freemen of America must ever frown upon the vile imposture. What the real object of those who were guilty of the imposture, was, is only known to themselves, probably to bring our Executive into contempt. The providential discovery of the plot, has frustrated their plans and brought shame and infamy upon their own heads. The depositions of many have been published in the last R. I. Republican relative to the letters. It appears that Mr. Jeffory, first received a letter from the President in answer to the forged letters, that he was much surprised at receiving a letter from the President, and declared he never wrote to the President. He delivered the President's letter to the Hon C. Ellery, and information was immediately given the President relative to the imposture. The President sent the forged letters to a citizen in Newport, giving him permission to make what use of them he pleased. Diligent enquiry was immediately made relative to the same; and after comparing the forged letters with a variety of hand writings, they were found to tally exactly with the hand writing of the Hon. John Rutledge, though disguised. *About forty of the first Citizens in the State, have after a diligent comparison of hand writings, declared their opinion in favor of the last mentioned statement.* The post-master and his assistant in Newport have *declared on oath* that about the first and seventh days of August A. D. 1801, Mr. Rutledge's servant girl delivered letters at that office directed to the President of the United States, and that the superscription was in Mr. Rutledge's hand writing though disguised."

I now take the liberty of asking Mr. Pleasants, why he has given to his subscribers a statement which is so void of truth? a statement which conveys a libel upon the character of Mr. Rutledge. Does not Mr. Pleasants admit that it is the duty of the Editor of a paper to communicate the truth to his subscribers? Does not Mr. Pleasants know that Mr. Rutledge had very fully refuted the charges which had been made against him, and fixed them upon another?

I am not willing to believe that the error which Mr. Pleasants has committed, proceeds from wickedness. I hope that he will gladly embrace the first opportunity of making reparation to Mr. Rutledge; and as the publication of the communications, which have appeared in the Virginia Gazette, will effectually do this, I shall not proceed much further. If Mr. Pleasants shall fail to render an act of justice to Mr. Rutledge, and to truth, he need not be surprised in future if he should be much more noticed than heretofore. It will be in vain for him to plead that his publication was an extract from another paper. It would have cost Mr. Pleasants but very little trouble to have ascertained the truth before he plunged into such hazardous mistake. The columns of his own paper afford him an opportunity of making some atonement. Whether he will or not we shall see,

A friend to truth.

Nov. 13, 1802.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1802.

Mr. Pleasants, in his last Argus, in replying to the piece in the Virginia Gazette, of the 10th instant, under the signature of a Magistrate, supposes that the Magistrate and the Editor of this paper, are combined to do him a private injury from political consideration. Whatever may be the views of the Magistrate as best known to himself; but this much may be relied on, that the gentleman who handed in the piece for publication, is now in Richmond, and that if he shall think proper to make known the name of the Magistrate, it will be found that he is of the same politics with Mr. Pleasants.

As to political views, I could have none; for if it were practicable for this magistrate from his great influence to do away the engagement the public has made for the 1000 copies of this edition of the laws, and the legislature should think proper to direct the publication of another edition on a different plan, it is evident that from political considerations alone, I could not promise myself of being employed to print it. And what but political considerations could have induced the last assembly to give countenance to the publication of these laws, which at a preceding session had been refused to me?

It is also stated in the Argus, that the Revised Code (called Davis's Edition,) *the gentlemen of the law were unanimous in affirming that the index was the most wretched thing of the kind they had ever seen;—that the book, immediately after it was printed, sold to non-subscribers for 10 dollars; immediately after it rose to 12 dollars; and finally to 3 guineas*,—this may be all true; but is not true that the publisher ever asked or received three guineas or twelve dollars for a copy of that book—A very few copies only were sold for ten dollars—Nearly the whole that were sold (which did not exceed 100) were disposed of at six and eight dollars; and the book being printed for the public, no subscriptions were solicited.

THOMAS PAINE.

The author of the Age of Reason arrived lately at Georgetown. Several gentlemen who lodged at the Hotel that received him, immediately left the house. They told the landlord that they were resolved not to incur the odium of being under the same roof with a fellow that was regarded as the scourge of mankind and the outcast of Europe, and that if Paine intended to continue at Georgetown for any time, they would leave the place, as they even considered his presence to be a species of disgrace to the neighbourhood. The landlord, justly dreading the baneful consequences which would arise to him by entertaining such a guest, frankly told Mr. Paine, that he must quit his house in a few hours, adding at the same time, that he would confer a particular favor upon the inhabitants of Georgetown if he would leave the place. Paine began to expostulate with the landlord upon the folly and ingratitude of the people. He told him, that he alone, was the principal cause of procuring independence to America; that his literary labors did more than all the battles which Washington ever fought; "and as a proof it," said Paine, "your president has invited me to spend the remainder of my days in America." "That may be," replied the landlord; "but I trust you are to live with him and not with me."

What poignant shame must Mr. Jefferson now feel, for having invited this reptile to America, when even the inhabitants of every place where he arrives fly from his presence! How can he reconcile his conduct in this respect with his pretended love and regard for the citizens of the United States? If Mr. Jefferson be possessed of real friendship for his country, he has it now in his power to prove it, by sending this notorious infidel back to the subjects of Bonaparte. It is true he cannot compel the infidel to leave America now that he is arrived; but the compliment of a few thousand dollars, which Mr. Jefferson may spare from his salary, will easily prevail with the author of Common Sense to return back to that country that first honored him with the fraternal hug. Mr. Jefferson by so doing will regain in a considerable degree the affections of many Americans whom his invitation to Paine has impressed with sentiments unfavorable to himself, and his administration.

The support and the encomiums which are given to this infidel by the jacobin prints, are circumstances equally alarming to the virtuous citizen as the countenance which the statesman of Monticello has afforded him. The Republican or Petersburg Advertiser has rendered itself conspicuous in this respect. Were the observations in that paper the remarks of the editor, they would be passed over in contempt; but as we know that Field is not the writer, we are apprehensive there are persons who are ashamed of avowing themselves the supporters of Paine, but adopt this manner of befriending him and disseminating his principles. In this paper of the 12th Nov. there is a paragraph which ought to send both its author and the paper to perdition in this world. The laws of America no doubt sanction every sect to practice their respective worships or forms of religion, provided they do not disturb the public at large; but they by no means authorise any set of men whatever, to revile the scriptures of God and the teachers of the gospel. Can any person, either Christian or Jew, peruse the following paragraph in the Republican, without confessing that it was intended as a marked insult, not only to every Christian, but to every individual that possesses a belief in the Supreme Being?

"Of what importance is it to others, whether he be a *Deist* or a *Christian*; whether he venerates the bible throughout, or exhibits some of its parts as *delusive chimeras?* The people are not compelled to tread in his steps. They may still indulge themselves in devotion. *Mr. Paine will not interrupt them in the laudable occupation of singing hymns to their maker.* He will never stain the pulpit with the unhallowed language of infidelity, nor insult the Most High by giving currency to principles which would question his existence. *The generous soul of Paine would revolt at such conduct. Equally with the generality of mankind does he believe in God; equally with them does he regard religion as the fairest bulwark of liberty; and with equal sorrow would he witness its destruction;* but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Who will read the above paragraph without being convinced that it was penned by an Atheist, and that religion is only made the but of the writer's irony. A paragraph of something of the same nature appeared in Cheetham's Watch Tower of the 3d November. This hypocritical infidel, who was honored with a seat at the president's table, remarks that "*Newspapers are very improper channels through which to convey to the community religious opinions. They are commodities too delicate for common hands, and too important to be sported with.*" What person that knows Cheetham, but will acknowledge that this is the most audacious impudence? A fellow well known not to possess a spark of feeling, of humanity, or of Christianity, to dare to prattle about religious opinions, is an insult offered to the community at large. Because the statesman of Monticello received him at his table and supports him in his Billingsgate, he imagines he has a title to sport his jests with the public. In one paper he cants about religion, and in the next he congratulates Thomas Paine upon his arrival. Such an unprincipled villain deserves to have his forehead branded with a red hot iron; then every person would know the fellow. He would also be, by this mark of infamy, a better companion for the Calcutta Poleman. The scored back of the latter, wrinkled by a cat and nine tails, would admirably harmonize with the singed skull of the Manchester Citizen. This lovely pair of jacobins, with Tom Paine between them, would then admirably grace the table of Monticello. What sweet guests would Mr Jefferson have to converse with! a flogged felon, a branded hatter, and an infidel, the outcast of Europe!!

SUBSTANCE OF A LETTER

From the president of the U. States, to William Duane, alias the Calcutta Pole-Man.

When Duane was convicted in the summer 1801, of a contempt of court, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, Mr. Jefferson graciously condescended to send a letter of condolence to his bosom friend when in confinement. He began by lamenting the continuance of those unnecessary rules of court, which restrained many an innocent person from appealing to the public in his own vindication; expressed his sorrow that Mr. Duane should be made an example of in this respect; at the same time he made an offer of rendering him any service which he could perform, consistent with his situation.

The above was related by an eminent bookseller in Philadelphia, an intimate friend of Duane's, to the writer of this article, who perused Mr. Jefferson's letter.

When the organ of the public had read the first number of Lucius, which was merely introductory, and wherein the writer said that his chief object would be to unmask and expose William Duane.—The *organ* took notice of it, and wished the writer success. By this time we expect the *Calcutta Pole Man* will be disposed to put in a very different wish.

If Mr. Jefferson will read the last numbers of this paper with any attention, it is probable that he will never invite Duane to another breakfast or dinner, unless for a purpose such as was performed by Sir John Shore at the tail of one of his invitations.

If the president of the United States should invite Duane to a dinner during the next session of congress, will not Duane suspect that there is a plot in Embryo?

How can any man, however exalted, expect that society will retain any respect for him if he associates with, and patronises vagabonds, criminals, outcasts and fugitives from other countries?

What confidence will the European governments have in our executive, if it should be told to their rulers that the notorious Duane, was the favorite of those whom it had delighted the people to honor?

Jefferson the Historian.

It has been denied that Mr. Jefferson was the author of the History of the last session of Congress, in which are such high wrought and delicate compliments on *himself* and his favorite party. Trifles sometimes serve to prove important facts. In that history is the following sentence. "A convention has accordingly been signed, fixing the sum to be paid at six hundred thousand pounds sterling, in three equal and annual instalments, which has been ratified by me, with the advice and consent of the Senate;" meaning the late British convention, adjusting and settling the sixth article of Jay's treaty.

This ME, perhaps, who with the advice and consent of the senate ratified that treaty, may be said to be a slip of the pen, or a typographical error. Agreed: But who was most likely to make such a slip, or commit such an error? Even the little five foot-four-inch secretary, big as he is in his own conceit, and expecting to be next president, had he been the author of this celebrated history, could not have made such a mistake as to imagine himself already seated in the chair of state. And censor Smith, whose little head has been so long running on prospects of future greatness, could hardly have blundered into such a typographical error, poor a thing as he is, as the filling himself president of the United States. What historian then, would have been most apt to run into such an error as the stating that a treaty had been ratified by me with the advice of the senate?

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POLITICS OF NEW-YORK.

[CONTINUED.]

There is no class of men that deserve censure in a greater degree than those who contrive to debase religion, by making it the instrument wherewith they promote their views of interest and gain the applause of mankind. The religious hypocrite is the most dangerous member of society, even more to be than the infidel; because by his artful cunning, he frequently gains to his party, many virtuous though undiscerning citizens, who have not penetration enough to discover his designs.

There is no character which has come within the sphere of my acquaintance, that requires an introduction of this nature more than Thomas Storm, esq. of New-York. In my opinion, this gentleman answers precisely to the description of the Jewish Pharisee. That character is well delineated by a late English divine, Dr. Gilpin. "The hypocritical character of the Pharisee (says this writer) is well known. His solemn deportment; his parade of religion; his pride and ostentatious behaviour; his strictness about trifles; his laxness in matters of importance"—Exactly so is Thomas Storm. Perhaps his countenance may possess an air something more agreeable than that which the Jewish Pharisee bore; but still those conversant with the scripture paintings of the Roman school will immediately discover in the face of Mr. Storm the same lines which were adopted to express the Pharisee and Jewish Priest. The same form of head is also used to characterise the Cardinals of the Romish Church, and the Monks of the order of St. Francis. If Mr. Storm will purchase a work entitled the Dance of Death, by Hans Holbein, of Basil, he will see a most striking likeness of himself, but in a Cardinal's dress, skipping away to the infernal regions, with the phantom of death fiddling before him.

Mr. Storm made his first appearance on the stage of politics in the capacity of one of the City Aldermen of New-York. Innumerable are the ludicrous anecdotes which are reported of Mr. Storm during the period he filled that station. Under the pretence of giving salutary admonition to those unfortunate females, who devote themselves to the pleasures of youth, he made it is said a daily practice of visiting all their mansions, from the resort of the rake of fashion to the miserable hovel of the African wench. When questioned by some of his friends as to the imprudence of such conduct, he always expatiated upon the virtue of philanthropy. "To administer comfort and charitable advice to those unthinking creatures, (said Mr. Storm) is one of the most necessary duties which a man in my station can perform."

After Mr. Storm was elected a member of the legislature, he endeavored to court the popularity of the Christians by bringing forward two bills, which passed the house; one against bull baiting, and the other against horse racing.

However barbarous these amusements may seem, yet it may be much questioned if they are nearly so injurious to the world as those, which are not only tolerated, but practised by every family. Card playing has produced effects infinitely more dreadful than what ever resulted from bull baiting. The great majority of men must be indulged by some species of diversion; and if any are to be prohibited, certainly they should be those which have the most baneful tendency. If the pernicious practice of laying bets or wagers were abolished at horse racing, bull baiting and cock fighting, these spectacles would be more harmless than any of those domestic diversions, which, by being easier procured, occupy too much of the attention as well as the time of society. How absurd is it that horse racing, which is only a spirited contention between two or three of the most noble animals in nature, should be abolished, as is now the case in New-York, by the influence of Mr. Storm; while billiard tables and card tables, the most noxious and destructive of amusements, may be seen in every street and lane?

Mr. Storm is lately known by the name of Speaker Cocklepedia. He received this singular epithet from the following ludicrous circumstance which befell him after he returned to New-York from the last state assembly. One day he and his family were engaged to dinner at De Witt Clinton's. The unlucky day was stormy; it blew and it rained. The alderman, with his lusty daughter in one arm and his gentle daughter in the other, were endeavoring to turn the corner of Pearl-street, when a hair brained fellow of a bookseller of the name of Lowe, with a burthen of the Encyclopædian Britannica on his head, plumped in the alderman's face. Down went the alderman with the bookseller on his top. Mrs. Storm received the attack with more fortitude, and resisted the shock of ten quarto volumes that assailed her with all the firmness of an Amazon; but delicate Miss was buried with her father in mire and dirt. After the alderman, by the assistance of some friendly Christians, was raised from his bed of filth, he addressed himself to the trembling bookseller, with uplifted hands, and uttered the first oath which ever defiled his lips—"Damn you, Sir, and your *Cocklepedia!*"

[*To be continued.*]

FORGERY OF LETTERS.

The democrats have of late made a great noise about certain letters, the forgery of which, they, with their accustomed malignity, attributed to Mr. Rutledge of South-Carolina.—It has however not only been clearly proved, that Mr. Rutledge had not the most distant concern with this unwarrantable literary forgery; but from several circumstances which have come to light, it appears more than probable, that the letters were fabricated by some democrat, solely with the design of implicating Mr. Rutledge. There are so many instances of this abominable trick having been practised among the democratic citizens, that we can account for the singular fabrication in no other manner. Perhaps never a worse instance of this nature has occurred, than the unwarrantable Langhorne correspondence, which was committed by a citizen of Albemarle county, who it is said is a near relation of the president's. This young man had the assurance several years since, to write a letter in the name of a respectable gentleman, a Mr. John Langhorne, in an adjoining county with himself, and to address it to General Washington, evidently with the design of extorting such information from the General, as might be afterwards turned to his disadvantage. The truth of this transaction the public may rely upon, as we had long ago the perusal of a copy of the letter which was addressed to General Washington, under the signature of John Langhorne, and also a copy of General Washington's answer; but from a different quarter than the gentleman who detected the correspondence.—Innumerable instances of the same nature might be mentioned. The letter which Cheetham and Dennison forged in the name of Wood, and published in their Narrative, to the prejudice of Colonel Burr, is a flagrant example of the kind.

Another Jonathan Robbins.

We are credibly informed that a demand will be made after the arrival of Mr. Merry, by his Britannic Majesty, upon the Executive of the United States, to deliver up the body of a certain notorious and felonious jacobin writer; who has been honored with a seat at the table of a great personage, on a charge of a murder committed at a riot in Manchester. There are already two persons in America who can identify the person. What will the sage of Monticello and his friend Mr. De Witt Clinton say, when they behold this precious bully shipped on board a British frigate, to be hung in chains in his native country?

Extract of a letter from a student at William and Mary, to his friend in Richmond, dated November 7, 1802.

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you, that our College is filling as fast as usual at the commencement of a course; and also, that the most perfect order and attention have hitherto prevailed. Indeed, I have no doubt of the good effects of the new system of collegiate government; it is sufficiently liberal; and, at the same time, imposes such salutary restrictions, as to ensure the strictest propriety of conduct. I believe, notwithstanding the misfortunes of last session, that our Alma Mater has gained more than she has lost. If in her worst hours, she has presented the republic with such characters, as a Cabell, a Johnson, a Leigh, and many others who are fresh in our recollection; what may we not expect when our extensive and enlightened plan of instruction is fortified by regulations, the necessity and the propriety of which are instantly seen and acknowledged by every student? Our College is now the emblem of a well regulated family. Every one sees his duty. In short, I hope, and I trust my expectations will not be disappointed, that our ardor for improvement, a love for this venerated institution, and a noble spirit of dignified obedience to laws the most essential to our happiness, will not only anticipate compulsion, but render William and Mary still more distinguished for the scientific acquirements, as well as for the virtue and the patriotism of her sons."

A correspondent has favoured us with the following remarks, which will, no doubt, prove useful to many of our readers:—

"Rooms, Halls, &c painted in distemper or white-washed, either rub off or peal off, which is owing to the use of glue or other size. The following has, from experience, been found a cheap and complete remedy, viz. use *skimmed milk, in lieu of water, and without any other size whatever*: for instance, for a room of moderate dimensions, mix a little whitening with 2 or 3 quarts of milk, and if for white, use the mixture; if for ink, after one coat of that, mix a little rose-pink, well pounded and stirred in the milk and whitening; if for yellow, use Dutch pink. Walls painted in this manner, neither soil the hands or clothes: decency and œconomy may be united, as any handy person may give a room a coat of this paint in about an hour. For painting on decayed figured paper, two or three coats of the first mixture made thick with whitening, will be necessary to obliterate the figure, which can be done most effectually, so as to look as well as new, and with an annual coat of first white, and then any other colour desired, will last for many years. It may be necessary to observe, that milk possesses a mucilaginous quality; as a proof of which, any thing written with a black lead pencil, and made wet with it, cannot afterwards be erased, even by the Indian rubber." [*Belfast paper.*

The high bred English Stallion

HAMILTON,

IMPORTED from London in 1797, will stand the ensuing season at the store of Speed, Wilson & Co. on Dan River in the lower end of Halifax county. Terms will be announced in due time.

JOHN WILSON.

Halifax county, 1st Nov. 1802. 1aw4t

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Bolting Cloths

Of superior quality, just received, for Sale, by

S. & S. MYERS,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

Antigua Rum, Green Coffee, Sugar, Pepper, Castile Soap, German Steel, Scotch Snuff, Tumblers, assorted, Writing Paper, Bandanna Handkerchiefs.

November 16, 1802. (6t)

I INTEND to leave this State for some time.

WM. NIMMO.

Richmond, Nov. 6, 1802.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1803; for Sale, at this office.

Foreign Articles.

From London papers to Sept. 17. Received at the Philadelphia Gazette Office.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS

PARIS, August 21.

Mandate of the Archbishop of Paris, relative to the observance of the Feast of Assumption.

Jean-Baptiste Debelloy, by the divine mercy and the favour of the Holy Apostolic See, Archbishop of Paris, to the clergy and the faithful of our diocese, health and benediction in our Lord Jesus Christ.

Our most dearly beloved brethren, the most affecting recollections of religion have awakened in our bosom, and filled it with a holy joy, at the approach of that grand solemnity, which is so dear to the Catholic world, and so singularly memorable for the Church of France. Every thing august, consolatory, and sacred in Christianity, intermingles itself with that distinguished homage which the Church pays to the mother of its divine Saviour.—The feast dedicated to her at this season of the year, reminds us of the adorable mysteries of our faith; all the abundance of the divine mercies, the restoration of human nature, and the blessed immortality which is promised to us. God became man, and man was able, by the practice of the most humble virtues, to associate himself with the Godhead.—God became man, and, triumphing over death, he associated in his triumph that pure and unspotted Virgin whom he had chosen for his mother. For her the heavens open, and virtue, consoled on earth, conceives exhaustless hopes. With what fervour most dearly beloved brethren, should we, on this sacred day, surround the altars of the Lord our God!

"Come," we will say to you, "give unto the Lord glory and strength; give unto the Lord the glory due to his name; worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness." It is the sanctification of the feast which principally forms a distinguished manifestation of the worship which we pay to God.—They are signs and pledges of the covenant between God and his people. The constant avocations of life would dissipate religious sentiments, did not stated holy and sacred days renovate the spirit of religion. "I gave them my Sabbaths to be a sign between me and them, and that they might know that I am the Lord that sanctify them."

But how much more sacred should this holy solemnity be held by us, who are the children of that chosen land which is placed under the powerful protection of the blessed Mary! And at what more propitious season could we successfully invoke this celestial patroness of France? At what epoch has her intercession been more powerfully manifested? The incomprehensible ways of Providence are unfolded to our view in an adorable manner. In the first place, he whom the Lord destined to rebuild his temple, and to bring together the dispersed tribes, was born on the very day fixed in the decrees of God, to be, as it were, the day of a new covenant.

On this same day, the Sovereign Pontiff, in the midst of the eternal city, and in the interior of the first and most venerable of her churches, proclaimed the re-establishment of religious peace in France, the restoration of the law, the worship, and the doctrine of the gospel of the Son of God, and the abundance of the divine mercies. He proclaimed it on the day of the triumph of Mary—of Mary, the protectress of Frenchmen, the star of the seas, the consolation of the afflicted, the refuge and asylum of fishermen!

Yet, our most dearly beloved brethren, all was not accomplished. In first restoring to us the things that belong to eternity, the Lord God wished us to feel that these are the first of all things, and that the fruits of the tree which has its root in Heaven, will be permanent as his word, immutable as his offence, and infallible as his promises. Human society should be an image of the blessed society of God's elect; and it is through its means that the Lord lays the foundations of his work; for justice has not support but in the stability of governments and submission to the laws. By the authority of those who govern, is union maintained among men; and by the effect of the command of the laws and the supreme power, is produced the unity of the people. "Each individual, renouncing his own will, transfers and unites it to that of the Magistrates." "And all Israel," saith the Scripture, "came out with one consent." Therefore it is, that we incessantly lifted up our hands towards heaven, and supplicated in our most fervent prayers—"Let the Lord, the God of the spirits of all flesh, set a man over the congregation, which may go in before them, and which may lead them out and bring them in; that the congregation of the Lord be not as sheep which have no shepherd."

Our prayers have been granted, and the supplications of the people have been heard. Again it is on the day of Mary's triumph that France, in the possession of peace, receives the laws and magistrates of her choice. On this same day does she receive the greatest of all temporal blessings, after having received from it the highest of all gifts that belong to enternity. She proclaims the perpetuity of a chief whom she cherishes, and receives, laws founded in justice. The chief of a nation belongs, from his office, to each individual, and good laws are "more to be desired than gold, and sweeter also than honey." Abundance and repose flow from them, as their source. Justice is the foundation of peace, and nothing can be more gratifying than, according to the language of the prophet, to see men "dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places."

Therefore it is, most dearly beloved brethren, that we most earnestly call you to the foot of the altar; there to offer to the Almighty due thanksgivings for such signal blessings. We call you thither to join in ardent prayers for preserving the precious life of our First Consul exclaiming, in the presence of the Holy of Holies, with the Hebrews of old "God save King Solomon!" and to pray most fervently, according to the injunction of St. Paul, "for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in godliness and honesty." We call you thither, in order to place under the powerful sanction of the God of our fathers, the laws which guarantee the stability of the Republic, and secure the happiness of Frenchmen; for, men pass away, but the laws are immortal; the state subsists for ever, and the merit of those who have served it is as immortal as the laws themselves. We call you thither to give thanks to the Everlasting, for having preserved for us "an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest, and a 'great rock,' under the shadow of which we may repose' in a weary land."

It is with a pleasing satisfaction, our most dearly beloved brethren, that we call you, on so affecting and solemn an occasion, to a church dedicated to that Holy Virgin, under whose beneficient auspices we have received such distinguished favours of Heaven; and that we say to you with David, 'This is the house of the Lord God, and this is the altar of the burnt-offering for Israel." "But," let us add, with Solomon, "will God dwell on the earth? Behold the heaven! and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee! how much less this house that I have builded?—Yet have thou respect unto the prayer of thy servant, and to his supplication, O Lord my God! to hearken unto the cry and to the prayer which thy servant prayeth before thee to day; that thine eyes may be open towards this house night and day, even towards the place of which thou hast said my name shall be there;" and thou wilt hearken unto the prayers which thy servants and thy people shall offer up in this holy place.

For these causes, agreeably to the desire of Government, as expressed in a letter of the 7th inst. from the Counsellor of State, charged with every thing relative to the affairs of religion, we ordain that there shall be chaunted a solemn *Te Deum* in our Metropolitan Church, in all the parishes and churches of Paris, and in those of the whole diocese, on Sunday next, being the 15th of August, and the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin; on which day are to be proclaimed the *Senatus Consulta*, which guarantee the stability of the Republic, and the happiness of the greatest and best of people. Given at Paris, Monday, the 9th of August.

JEAN BAPTISTE, Archbishop.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 10.

WORTHY OF IMITATION

We understand that on the arrival of Ths. Paine in George-Town on Sunday evening last, (about the usual time for the supper to be served up at a Tavern, where he stops) the landlord ushered him into the supper room with the formal introduction of "gentlemen *this is Mr. Thomas Paine*, author of Common Sense, The Crisis, AGE OF REASON, &c," when the company almost to a man rose from the table, and one of them in the name of the rest, called the landlord aside and informed him if Mr. Paine was permitted to stay in his house, they should consider it as their passport to quit it—When the landlord rather than lose a number of gentlemen, whispered in the ear of *Mr. Jefferson's aff cionate friend* that it would be somewhat inconvenient for him to accommodate him, and requested he would seek other quarters, which he was constrained to do.

Such, fellow citizens, is the reception this Elephant of democracy received at a neighboring town, and I trust we shall not be in any manner backward in requiting his superior exertions in the *inglorious* cause of *infidelity*, if he should see proper to honor or rather dishonor this town with his presence.

COMMUNICATION.

It is said Paine could get but one man in all George-Town, to walk with him to the President's house, and that one notorious for professing deistical tenets; a tolerable clever couple to spend an hour with the philosopher of Monticello, to be sure! No doubt it gave the President an appetite for his dinner, and the provisions must have had an additional zest from the supreme felicity Mr. Jefferson felt at having his *worthy friend* at the same table with him.—It is not known whether he invited his companion or not; but it is believed—he did not.

JUDGE TUCKER's

BLACKSTONE.

PROPOSALS

For publishing an American edition of

BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES,

WITH

NOTES AND REFERENCE

TO THE

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA:

WITH AN APPENDIX

To each volume, containing tracts upon such subjects as appeared necessary to form a systematic view of the laws of Virginia as a member of the Federal Union.

By ST. GEORGE TUCKER,

Professor of Law in the College of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court of Virginia.

Printed for WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH and ABRAHAM SMALL—Philadelphia.

The proposed Edition will contain—

I. An introduction, or preface.

II. Notes on such parts of the Commentaries as treat on subjects which relate to correlative powers, delegated by the constitution and laws of the federal government, or of the state of Virginia; shewing in what instances the principles of the British constitution, the maxims of that government, the general customs or common law of England, acts of the British parliament, and particular customs, or prescriptions, have been adopted or confirmed; altered and amended; or wholly changed and repealed, by local circumstances, political considerations, or the express provisions contained in our constitutions and statute law.

III. To each volume of the commentaries there will be an appendix, into which will be introduced notes of a more considerable length, which cannot conveniently be inserted in the body of the work, and SHORT TRACTS upon some subjects arising out of our own constitution and laws.

IV. The appendix to the first volume will contain, 1. A discourse on government. 2. An enquiry into the obligation and authority of the common law and statutes of England, in the United States respectively; and whether the same be the law of the federal government of the United States or not. 3. A view of the written law of the commonwealth of Virginia as partaking of the constitution and laws of the federal government, and treaties made thereby; as well as of its own particular constitution, and acts of its legislature; together with such acts of the parliament of Great Britain as may be still supposed to have any force or obligation therein. 4. A view of the constitution of the United States; its relation and connection with the state constitutions; a brief examination of their respective powers; a short parrallel between it and that of Great Britain; an examination of some of its defects; and a view of the amendments thereto proposed by the several state conventions, and of such as may still be proper to be taken into further consideration.—5. A short view of the constitution of Virginia; an examination of some of Mr. Jefferson's positions respecting it; some hints with regard to an amendment of it, &c. 6. Observations on the right of conscience and the freedom of the press, in the United States of America. 7. A view of the origin, progress, and present state of slavery in Virginia, with a plan for its gradual abolition. 8. View of the laws respecting glebes and churches in Virginia.

V. The appendix to the second volume will contain a short abstract of the land laws in Virginia, with a reference to such as are not to be found in the general code. 2. A discourse on the law of descents in Virginia. 3. An engraved copperplate table of descents according thereto. 4. A table shewing the manner in which estates in parcenery shall be divided pursuant thereto. 5. A view of the laws respecting escheats and forfeitures, passed during the revolutionary war, and of the rights of foreigners to hold lands in Virginia. 6. A view of the laws respecting slaves as property. 7. A discourse on the subject of the laws restraining usury.

VI. The appendix to the third volume will contain a short view of the courts of the United States, and of the commonwealth of Virginia, with an abstract of the laws by which the practice therein is regulated: Strictures on the trial by jury in Virginia under the existing laws, and a plan for their amendment.

VII. The appendix to the fourth volume will contain an abstract of the criminal jurisdiction of the federal government, and of the commonwealth of Virginia; and and a short discourse on treason.

VIII. The tracts mentioned in the fourth section—together with the editors preface, and the Commentator's introduction, being all attached to the first volume of Blackstone; will, in this edition, be divided into two parts—the preface and introductions; and the five tracts first mentioned in the fourth section, will be attached to the first part, and the other three tracts mentioned in the same section, will make the appendix to the second part.

☞ The *notes* dispersed throughout the work will amount to fourteen or fifteen hundred. Those which refer to the constitution and laws of the *United States* are very numerous.

CONDITIONS.

I. That the work be printed with a new type, on superfine paper, and in five very large Octavo volumes; and be bound in neat law binding.

II. That it shall go to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to make it prudent—and from the time of going to press be published in one year.

III. That the price of the whole, complete and bound, shall be twenty dollars, payable on delivery.

ADDRESS BY THE PUBLISHERS.

It is presumed, a little consideration will make it obvious, that a work so extensive, and which will employ a large capital, cannot be put to press until a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to make it prudent:—The publishers do not recollect that any book, of the same amount, has been printed in the United States, without either a part of the purchase money, being required in advance, or returns made as it proceeded, by delivering the volumes as they were printed. In the present case the whole work will be finished and completely bound, before any payment is made.

It is earnestly requested that the gentlemen who intend subscribing, will forward their names as soon as possible, either by letter (post paid) to the Publishers in Philadelphia, or through the medium of book sellers in the neighboring towns.—The post masters will also be furnished with a subscription paper, and it is presumed they will forward any names that may offer; as a remuneration, and to induce gentlemen to give it a little attention, whoever procures nine subscribers shall be entitled to a tenth copy, but it is to be explicitly understood, that the person who receives a copy for procuring subscribers, must be answerable for the payment of all the gentlemen who sign his list. The publishers demand nothing but on delivery of the books, complete, they are therefore, determined not to leave a single set, without, at that time receiving payment for it.

Gentlemen who forward names to the publishers, are requested to mention where the books are to be sent, and if possible, to make the place of delivery some considerable and well known town.

Subscription papers will be found in the hands of Mr. Prichard and Mr. S. Pleasants, in Richmond; Messrs. Ross & Douglass, Petersburg; Mr. E. Merick, Norfolk, Mr. R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; Mr. Henderson, Fredericksburg; Mr. S. Bishop, Alexandria; Mr. J. Alburti, Martinsburg; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; Mr. J. Gales, Raleigh, North Carolina; Messrs Bailey & Waller, Charlestown, South Carolina; Mr. J. Marsh, Georgetown, Potomac; Messrs. Rapin & Co. Washington City; Messrs. G. Hill, and Conrad & Co. Baltimore, &c. &c.

The Publishers have only to add, that they believe it will be found to be considerably the lowest priced law book, of a similar extent, and including a copy-right purchase, that has appeared for many years, either in America or Europe.

William Young Birch.
Abraham Small.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1802.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of these settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brooke, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 22, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to satisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of Wm. Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold at Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goose Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelson, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Hanover, about six miles above the court-house, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winston, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above stairs; a large barn, and other out houses, and a peach and apple orchard. Also, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blacksmith, and a cooper; or so much of the above mentioned property as will be sufficient to discharge the balance remaining due on said judgment, together with the interest and charges.

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnston, } Trustees.

Richmond, August 11, 1802. eptds

P. S. Only 363 acres of the above mentioned tract of 722 acres will be sold at the time and place above mentioned, unless it shall be found necessary on the day of sale, to sell the whole tract.

Sept. 3d, 1802.

☞ The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Mr. Benjamin Toler, as advertised above, to take place on the twenty-second day of September, and postponed till the 27th inst is again put off until the 24th of next month, being Hanover court day, when it will certainly take place.

The TRUSTEES.

Richmond, October 12, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

John Henry,

Is Landing a few packages of well assorted

Irish Linen,

EACH containing about thirty pieces, which he will dispose of on moderate terms. 12t

Richmond, 22d October, 1802.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

☞ *I also wish to hire a few*

Negro Coopers,

For the ensuing year.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

THE public is respectfully informed that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office is removed from the cross street below the Eagle Tavern, to the house on the main street, nearly opposite to Messrs. Mitchell and Gairdner's, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Mosby, where the business from this date will be carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity and punctuality in business will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz:

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians, Wildbores, Callicoes, Muslins, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cambricks, Lustrings, Persians, &c. &c. &c.

And an assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—ALSO—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira Wine, a few casks excellent Sherry Wine, Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.
James Brown, jun.

18 October, 1802. tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

JUST ARRIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

A fresh Assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.

Richmond, Nov. 8th, 1802.

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

Bank Notes Missing.

ON the 24th of August last, I wrote a letter to Messrs. Hodgson & Thompson of Baltimore, and enclosed therein *Three Bank Notes*, which was put in the Post-Office on the same day—viz.

G. No. 2189, one United States Charleston Branch, dated Oct. 1799, for 100 dollars.

J. No. 4550, one United States Charleston Branch, dated 9th April, 1802, for 100 dollars.

H. No. 4070, one United States Charleston Branch, dated 16th Feb. 1802, for 10 dollars.

As Messrs. Hodgson & Thompson inform me they have never received *that letter*, information is requested of any person who may happen to have any knowledge of the said *letter and bank notes*.

RO. GAMBLE.

Richmond, 7th Oct. 1802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle, the District Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitted attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New-Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—VIZ—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 433 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3011 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington,
Culpeper County.
George S. Washington,
Jefferson do.
William A. Washington,
Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis,
Mount Washington,
Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.